

# **EV Project and INL PEV and Infrastructure Research Update**

**Matt Shirk**

**Clean Cities Quarterly Webinar  
September 25, 2013**

**INL/MIS-13-30179**

# Presentation Outline

- **EV Project Update**
  - Latest National and Regional Results
  - Installation Costs, Lessons Learned, and Focused Analyses
- **NFPA - Best Practices for Emergency Response to Incidents Involving Electric Vehicles Battery Hazards**
- **EVSE Testing**
  - Level 2
  - DC Fast
  - Wireless
- **Additional Infrastructure Testing**
  - I-5 EV Corridor Study
  - EV Taxi Pilot in NYC
  - DC Fast Charge Effects Study

# ***EV Project Regional & National Results***

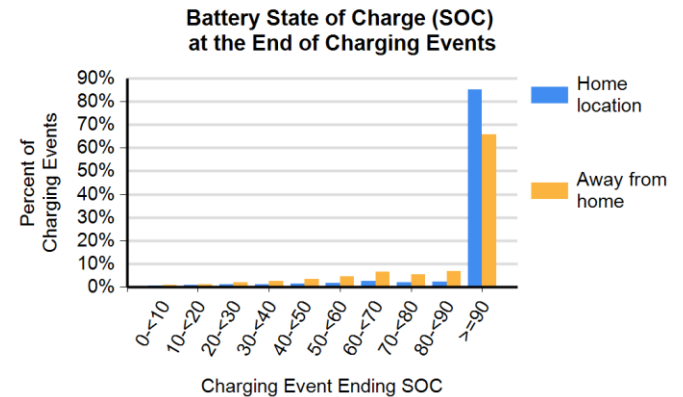
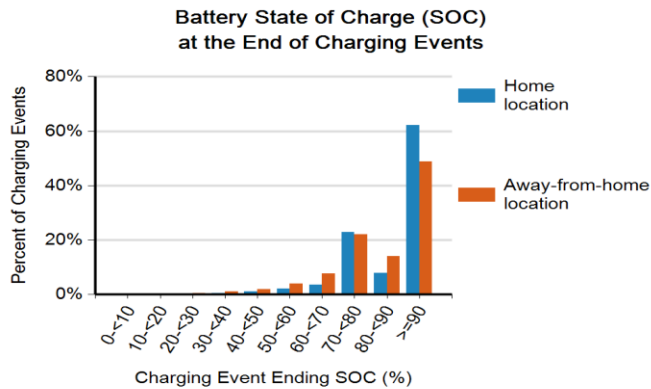
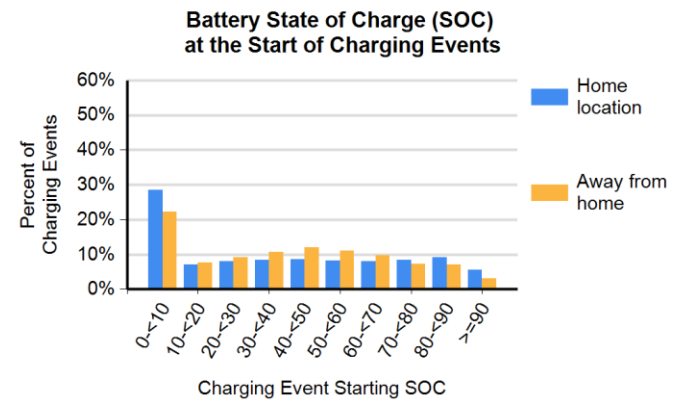
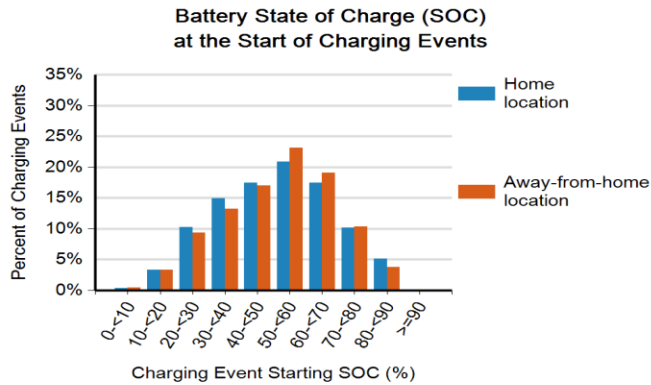
# EV Project – National Data

## 2<sup>st</sup> quarter 2013 Data Only

	<u>Leafs</u>	<u>Volts</u>
• Number of vehicles	4,261	1,895
• Number of Trips	1,135,000	676,000
• Distance (million miles)	8.04	5.75
• Average (Ave) trip distance	7.1 mi	8.3 mi
• Ave distance per day	29.5 mi	41.0 mi
• Ave number (#) trips between charging events	3.8	3.3
• Ave distance between charging events	26.7 mi	27.6 mi
• Ave # charging events per day	1.1	1.5

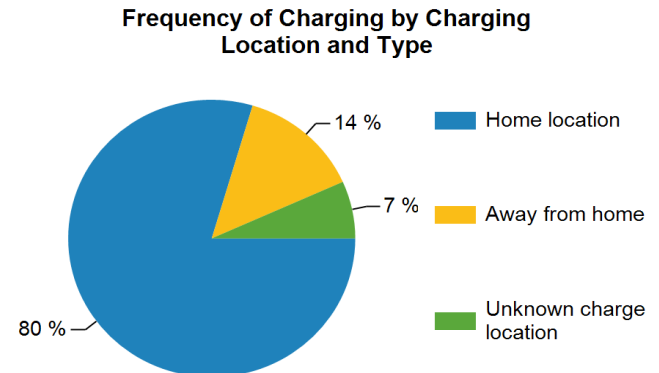
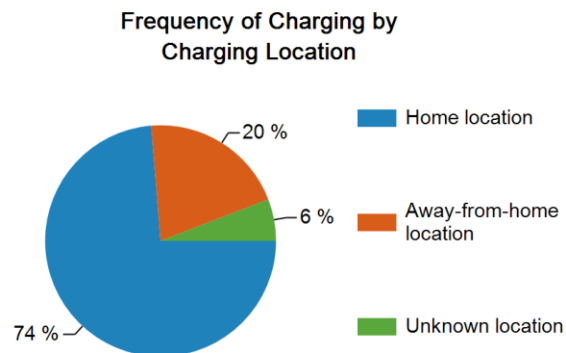
\* Note that per day data is only for days a vehicle is driven

# EV Project – Leaf & Volt Charging



**Leafs**

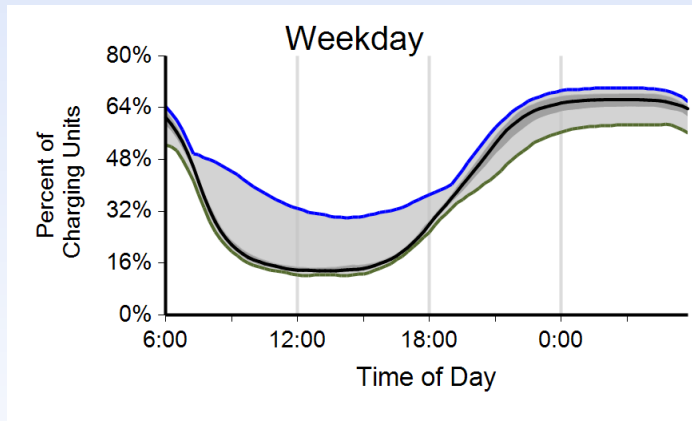
**Volts**



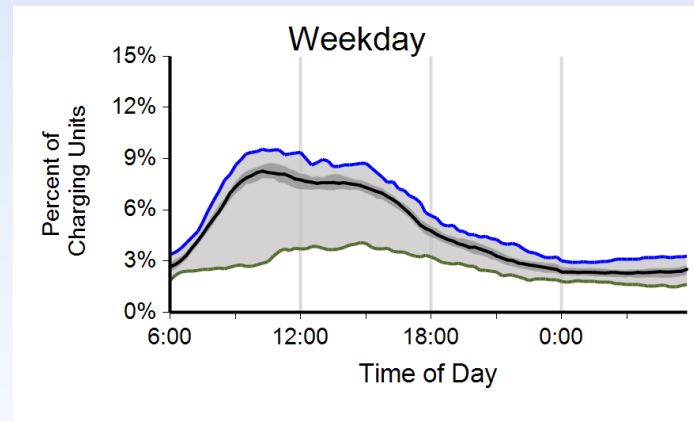
# EV Project – EVSE Infra. Summary Report

- National Residential and Public Level 2 Weekday EVSE 2nd Quarter 2013
- Residential and public connect time and energy use are fairly opposite profiles. Note different scales

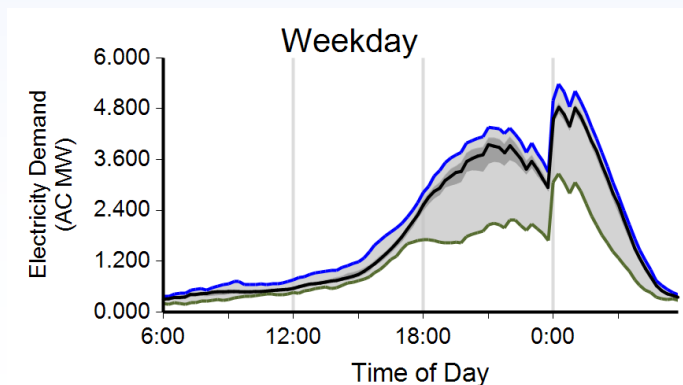
## National Residential Connect Time



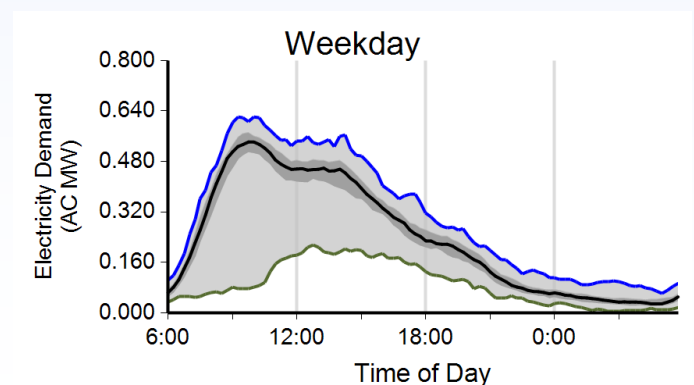
## National Public Connect Time



## National Residential Demand



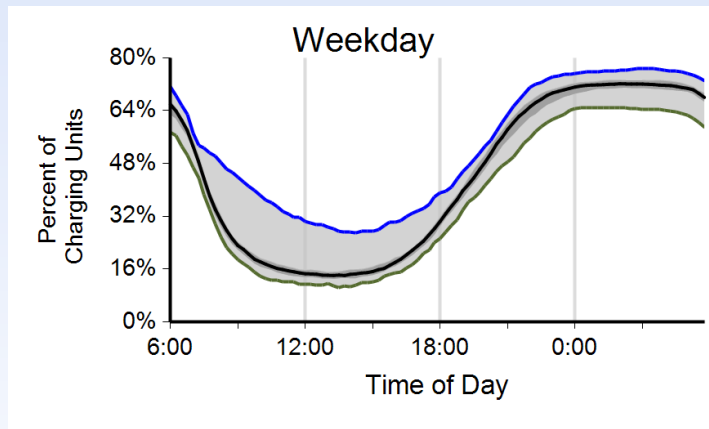
## National Public Demand



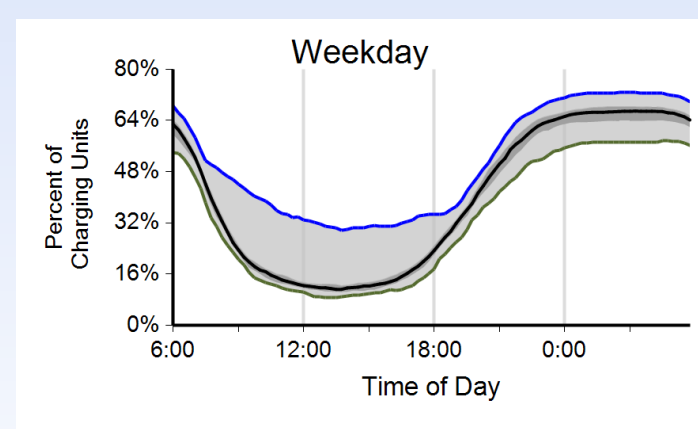
# EV Project – EVSE Infra. Summary Report

- Residential Level 2 Weekday EVSE 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter 2013
- San Diego and San Francisco, with residential L2 TOU rates, are similar to national and other regional EVSE connect profiles

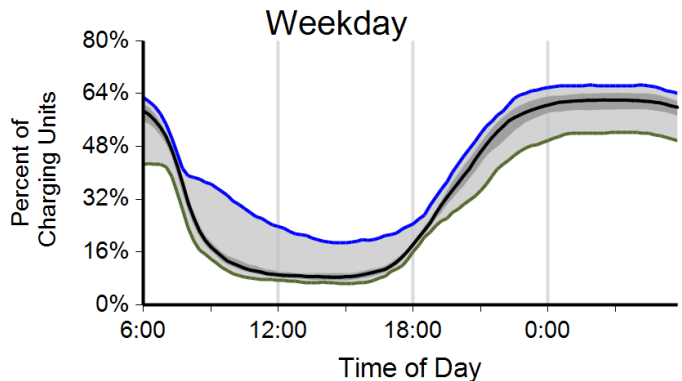
**San Diego**



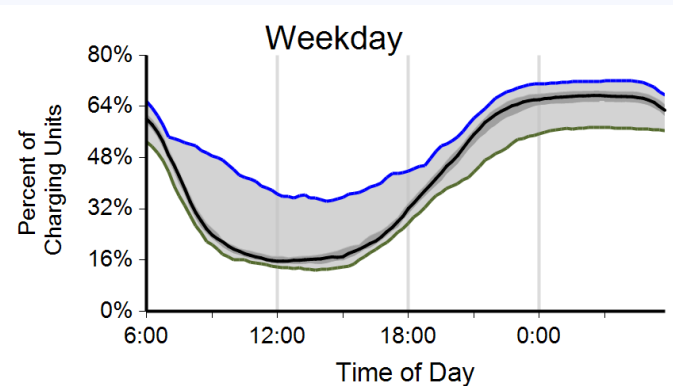
**Los Angeles**



**San Francisco**



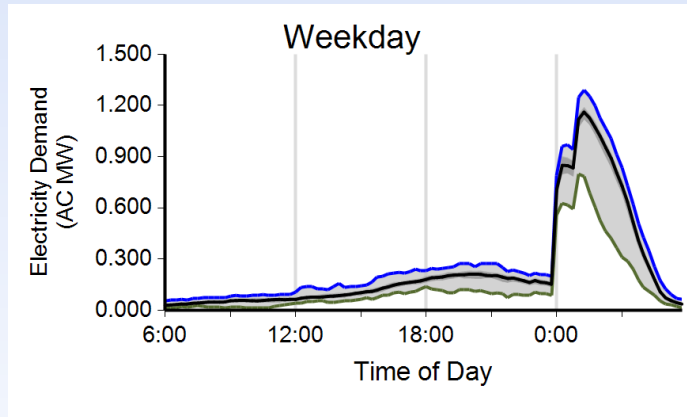
**Washington State**



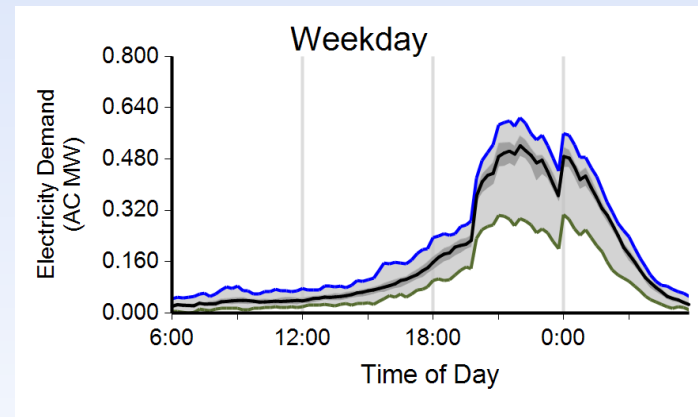
# EV Project – EVSE Infra. Summary Report

- Residential Level 2 Weekday EVSE 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter 2013
- TOU kWh rates in San Diego and San Francisco clearly impact when vehicle charging start times are set

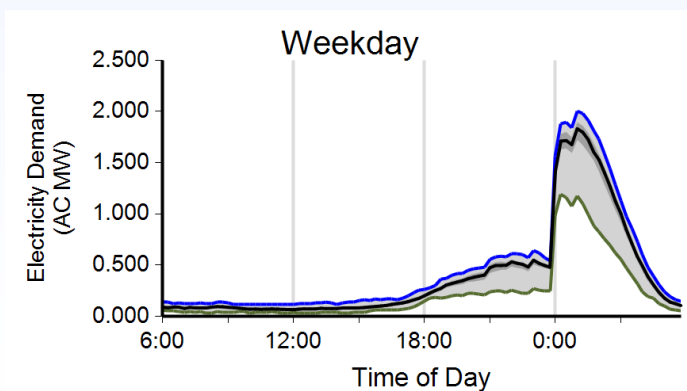
**San Diego**



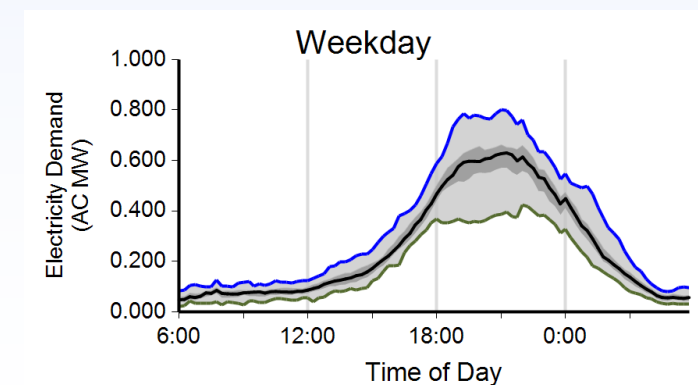
**Los Angeles**



**San Francisco**



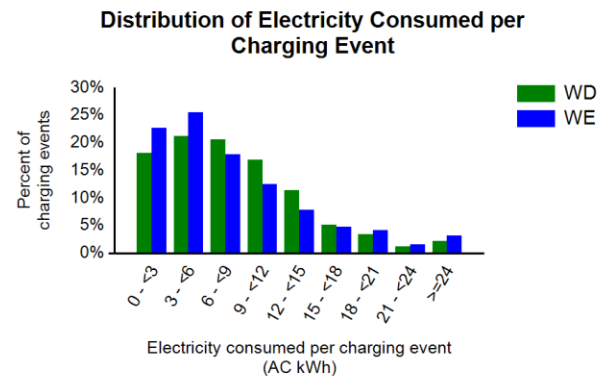
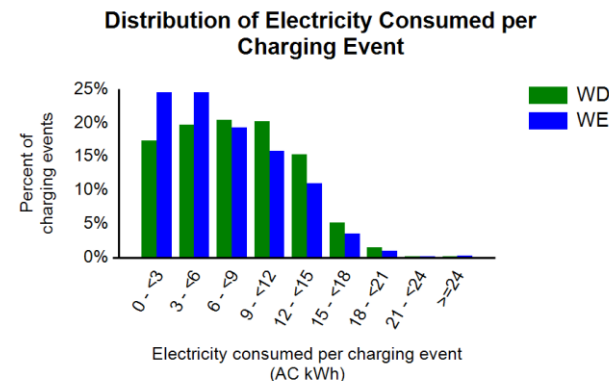
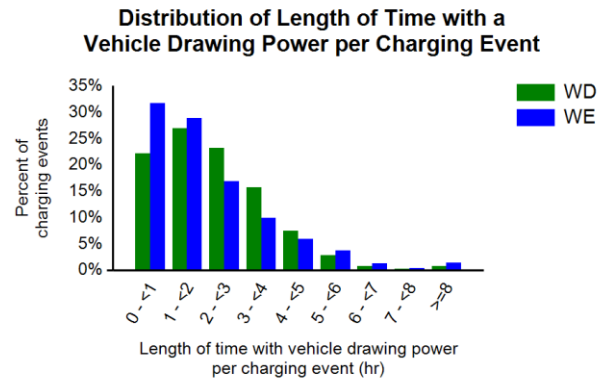
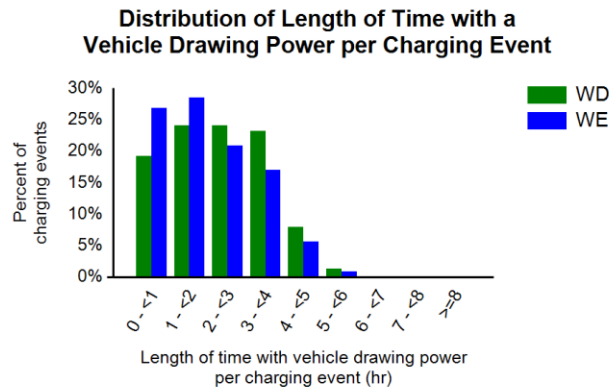
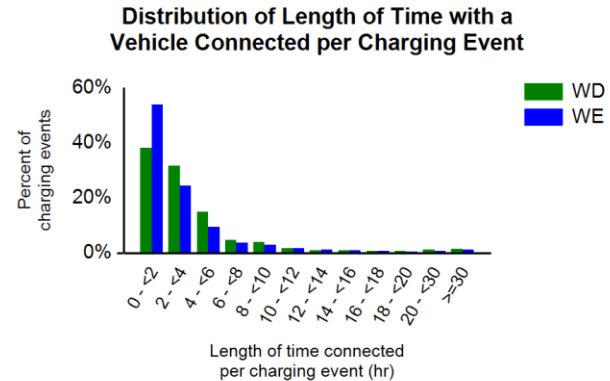
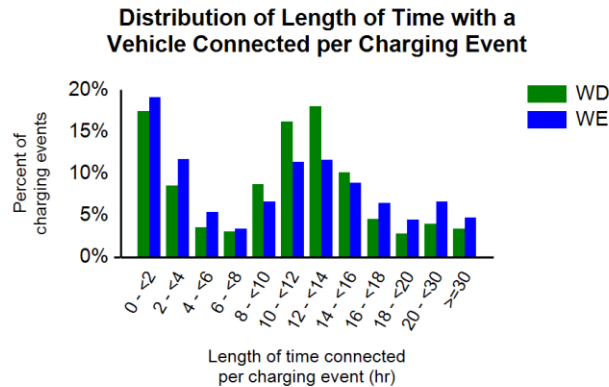
**Washington State**



# EV Project – EVSE Connect & Power

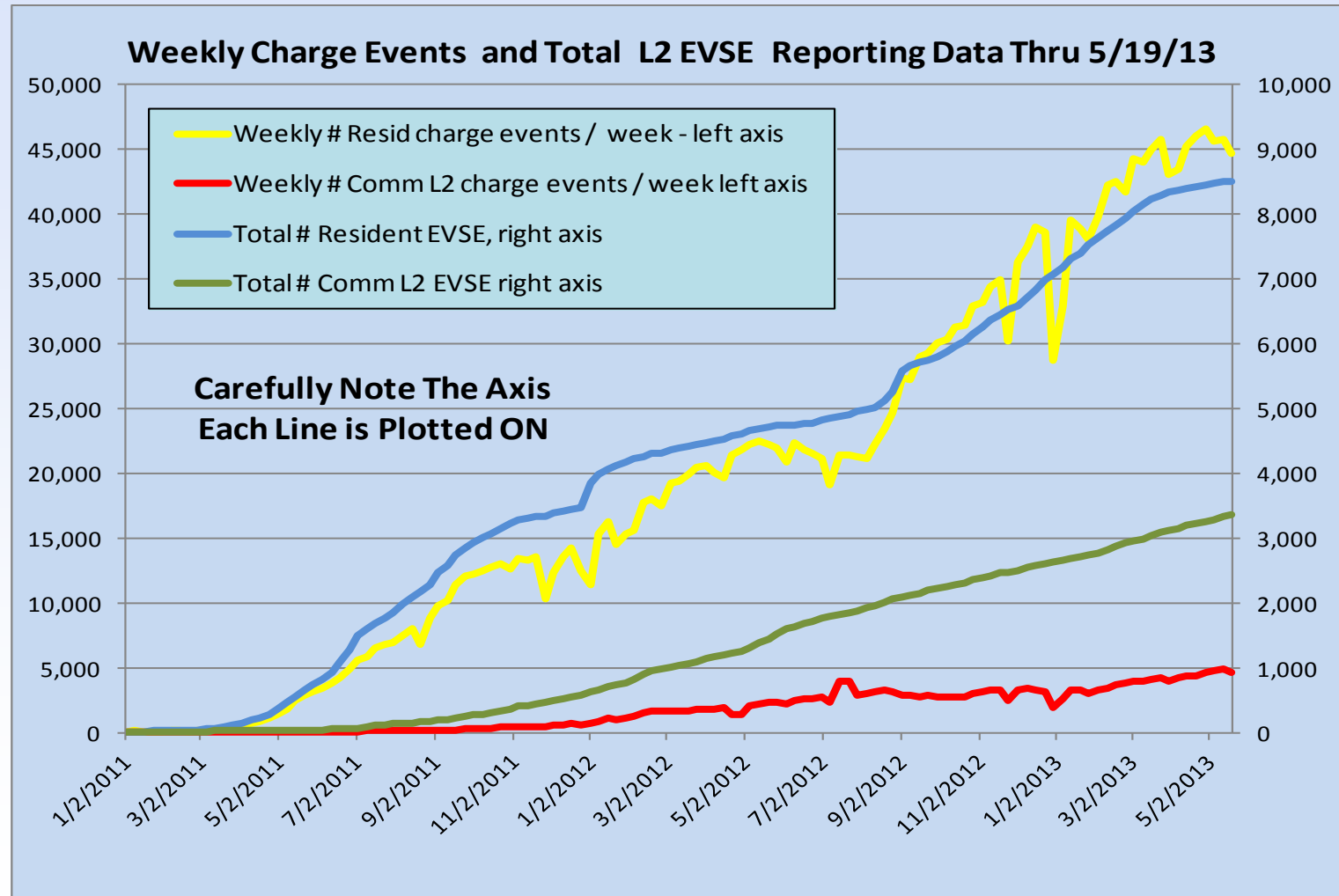
## Residential

## Non Residential Public



# EV Project Weekly Charge Events 5/19/13

- Note 5.4 to 1 weekly Residential EVSE use rate versus weekly Commercial EVSE use rate (last 5 weeks)

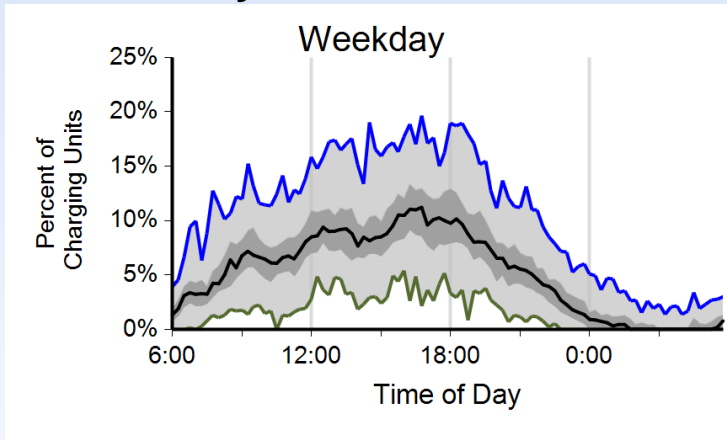


***EV Project EVSE and DCFC – Usage,  
Deployment, Costs, and Some Lessons  
Learned***

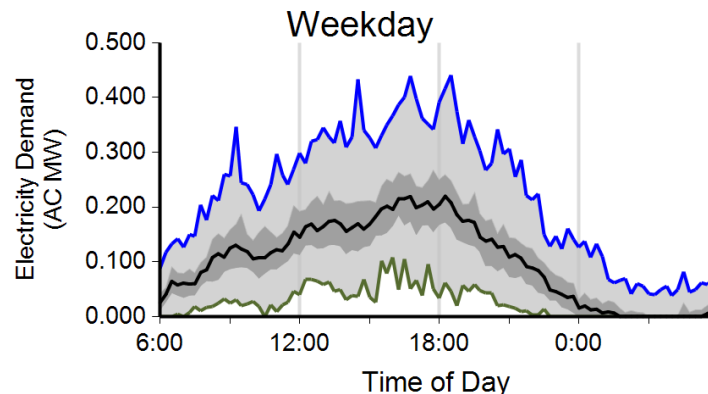
# EVSE DCFC Use

- DC Fast Chargers Weekday 2<sup>st</sup> Quarter 2013
- 87 DCFC, 27,000 charge events and 223 AC MWh

Weekday Connected Profile



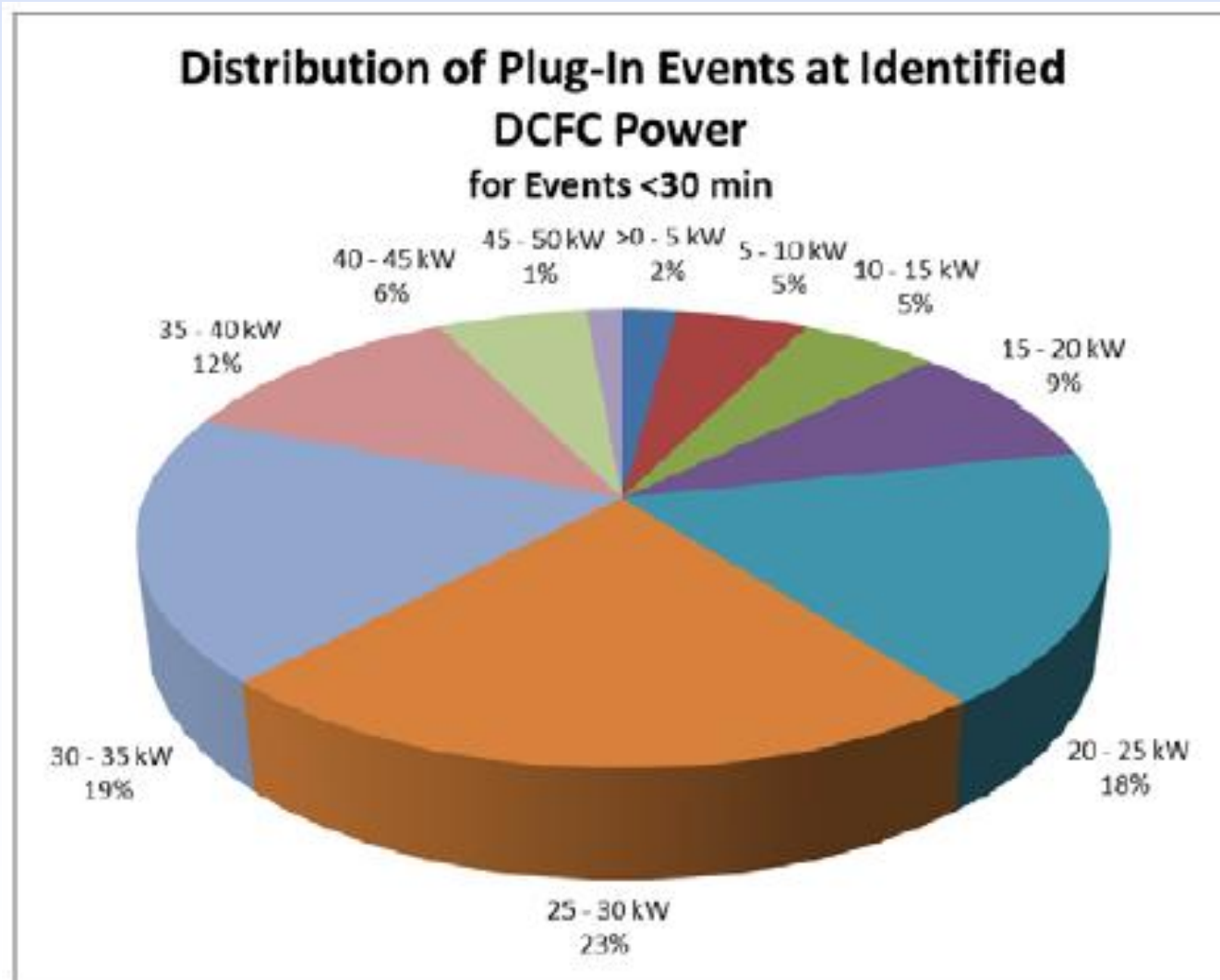
Weekday Demand Profile



- EV Project Leafs 25% charge events and 24% energy used
- Unknowns are Non EV Project vehicles
- 3.8 average charge events per day per DCFC
- 19.5 minutes average time connected
- 19.5 minutes average time drawing energy
- 8.3 kWh average energy consumed per charge

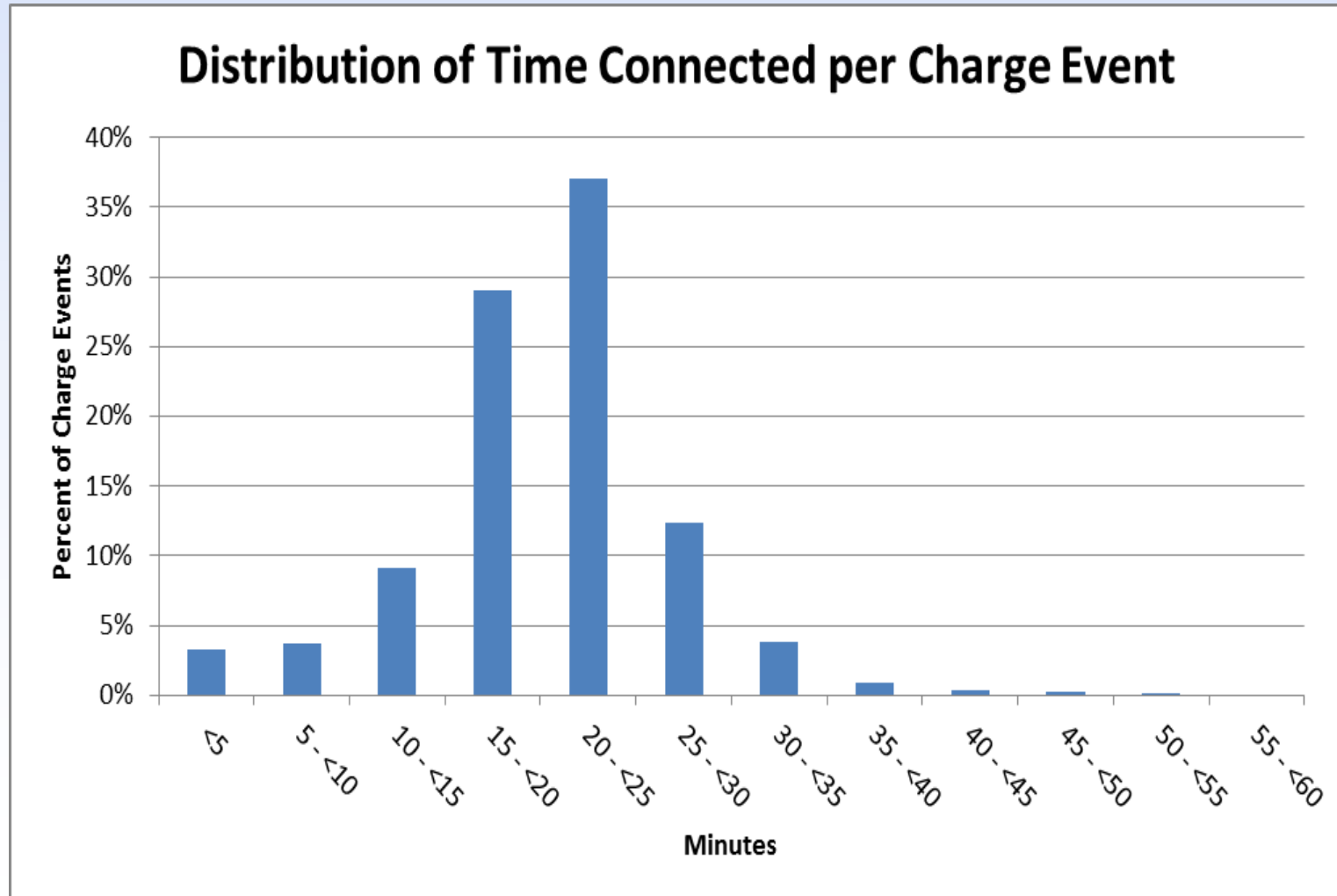
# EV Project – DCFC Power Levels

- DC Fast Chargers Weekday 1<sup>st</sup> Quarter 2013
- 72 DCFC, 13,500 charge events and 102 AC MWh



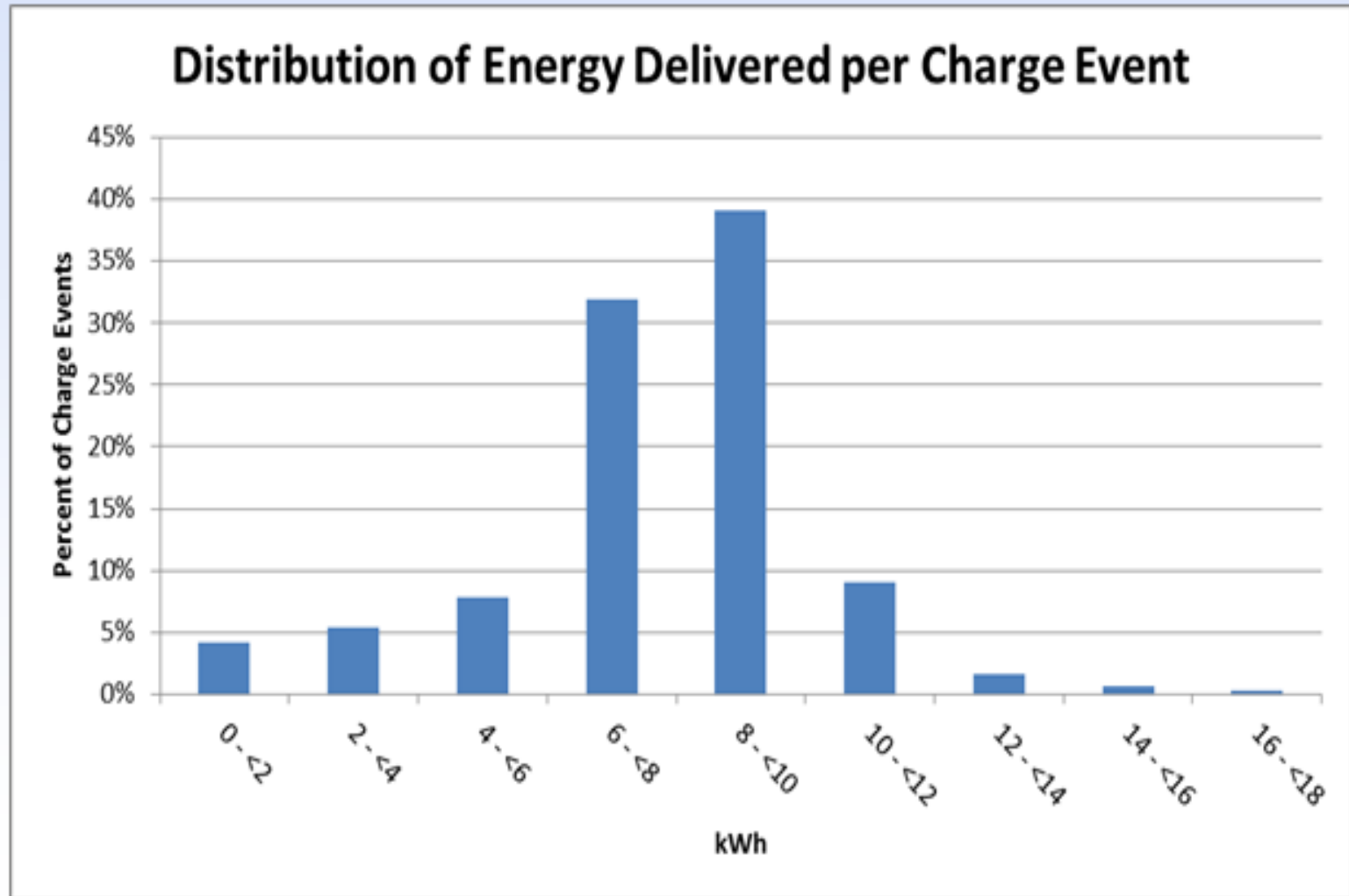
# EV Project – DCFC Connect Time

- Distribution of time vehicle connected per DCFC charge event for all regions. **No charge events have occurred where connect time is greater than 60 minutes**



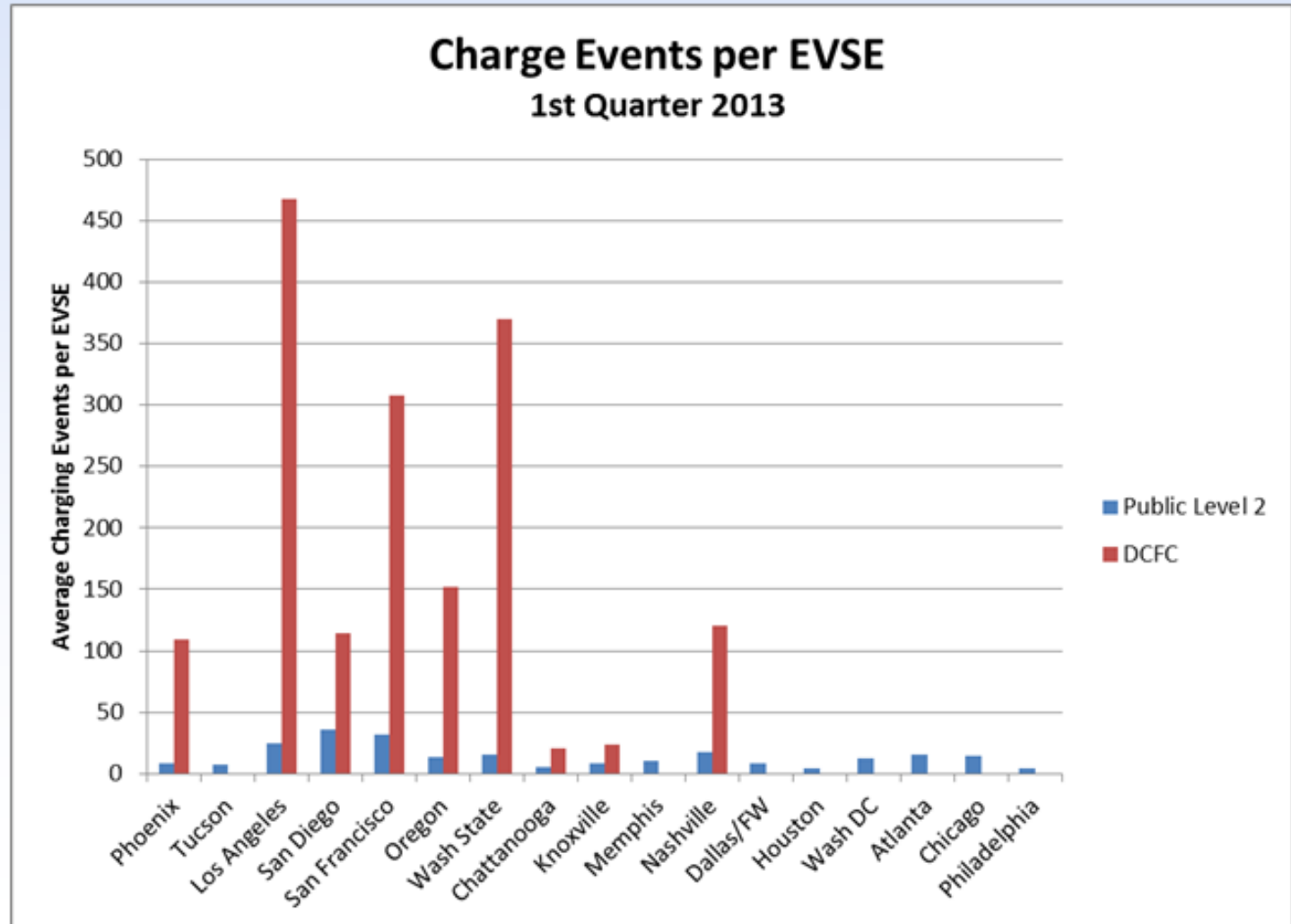
# EV Project – DCFC Energy Delivered

- Distribution of energy delivered per DCFC event time for all regions. **No charge event delivered more than 18 kWh**



# EV Project – DCFC Versus Level 2 Public

- Number of charge events per publicly accessible Level 2 EVSE versus per DCFC in the 1<sup>st</sup> Quarter 2013
- Nationally, 17 events per public L2 and 188 per DCFC this quarter



# DCFC Installation Costs / Issues

- Current installations range from \$8,500 to \$48,000 (99 units)
- Average installation cost to date is about \$21,000
- Host has obvious commitment for the parking and ground space - not included in above costs
- Above does not include any costs that electric utility may have incurred in evaluating or upgrading service
- These are the preliminary costs to date. When all 200 DC Fast Chargers are installed, installation costs may be different
  - All the best (lower-cost) sites are installed first, so final costs may be higher
  - Lessons learned may help lower future costs and site selections, so final costs may be lower

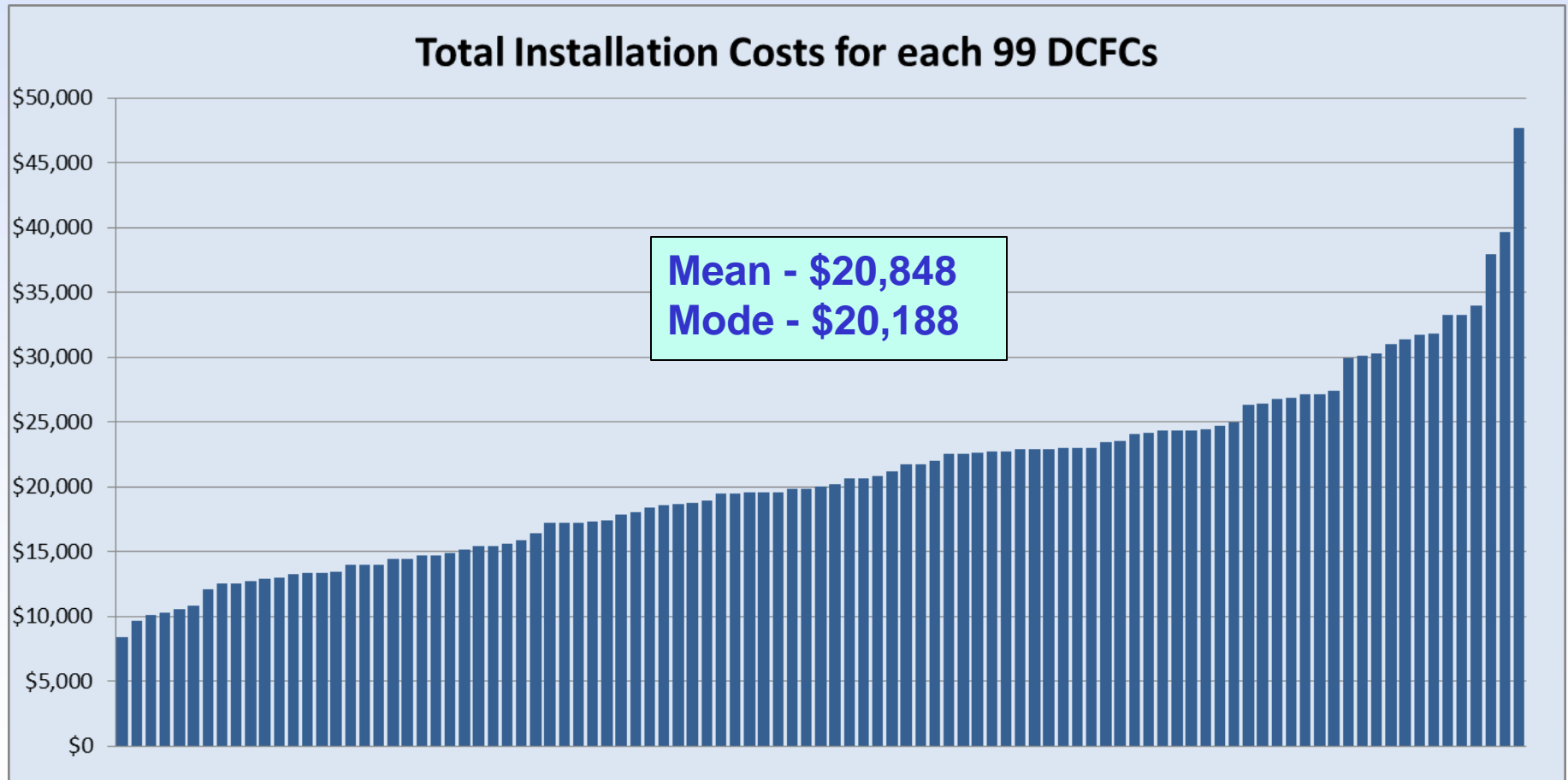
# DCFC Installation Costs

- **Total installation costs (99 units)**
- **Includes everything EV Project has funded per DCFC installation except DCFC charging unit**

<b>Number per Region</b>	<b>National - 99</b>	<b>AZ - 17</b>	<b>WA - 12</b>	<b>CA - 37</b>	<b>OR - 15</b>	<b>TN - 16</b>
<b>Minimum</b>	<b>\$8,440</b>	<b>\$8,440</b>	<b>\$18,368</b>	<b>\$10,538</b>	<b>\$12,868</b>	<b>\$14,419</b>
<b>Mean</b>	<b>\$20,848</b>	<b>\$15,948</b>	<b>\$24,001</b>	<b>\$21,449</b>	<b>\$19,584</b>	<b>\$23,271</b>
<b>Maximum</b>	<b>\$47,708</b>	<b>\$33,990</b>	<b>\$33,246</b>	<b>\$47,708</b>	<b>\$26,766</b>	<b>\$31,414</b>

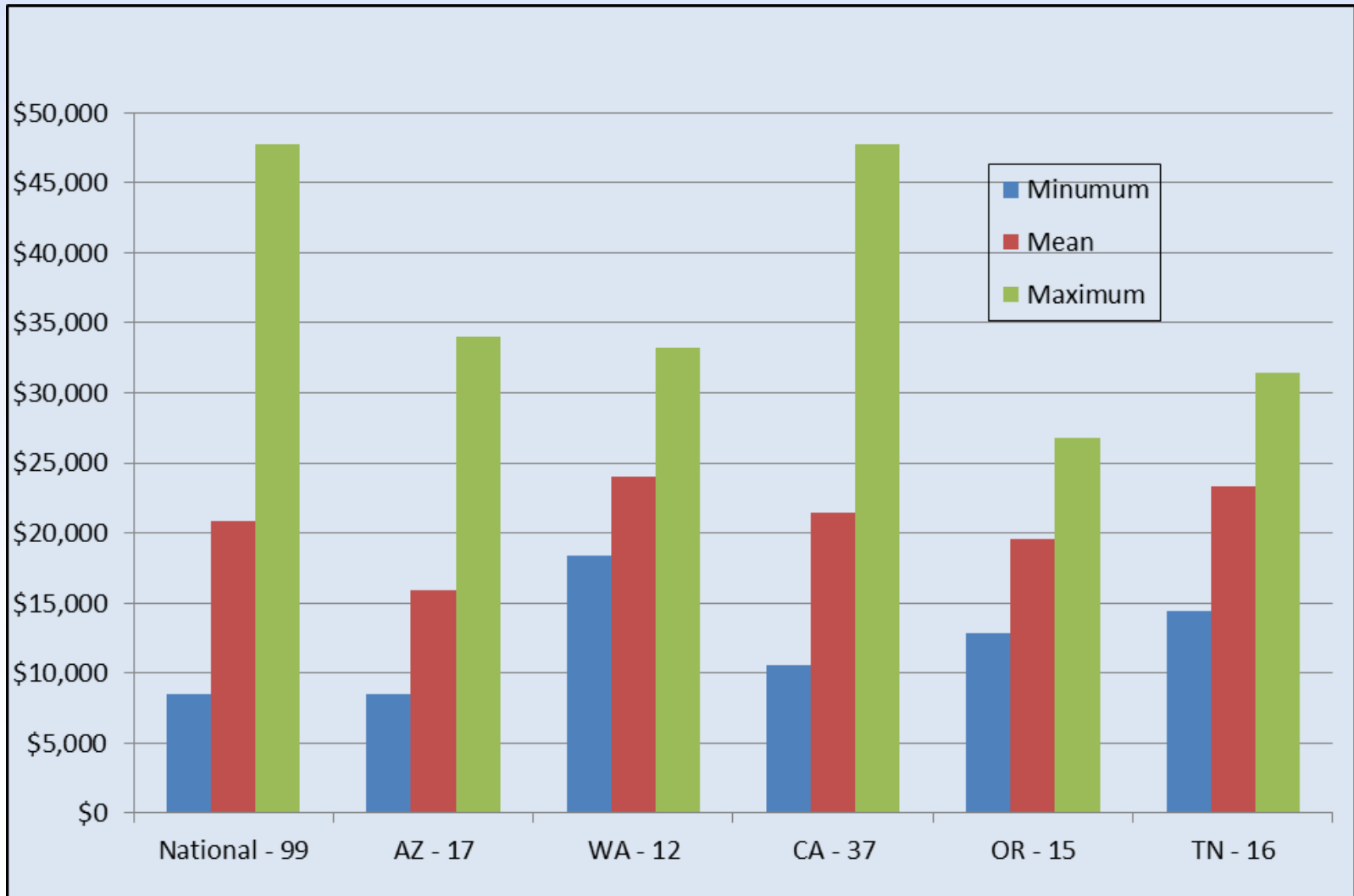
# DCFC Individual Installation Costs

- **Total installation costs (99 units)**
- **Does not include DCFC hardware**



# DCFC Individual Installation Costs

- **Total installation costs (99 units)**
- **Does not include DCFC hardware**



# **DCFC Installation Costs / Issues**

- **Items of concern associated with DCFC installations that drive costs**
  - **Power upgrades needed for site**
  - **Impact on local transformer**
  - **Ground surface material and cost to “put back” (e.g. concrete, asphalt, landscaping)**
  - **Other underground services that may affect method of trenching power to DCFC**
  - **Gatekeeper or decision-maker for the property is not always apparent**
  - **Magnitude of operating costs and revenue opportunities are still largely unknown**
  - **Time associated with permissions**
    - **Permits, load studies, and pre-, post-, and interim inspections**

# DCFC Lessons Learned

- Demand and energy costs are significant for some utilities
  - 25¢/kWh
  - \$25/kW
- Some utilities offer commercial rates without demand charges
- Others incorporate 20 kW to 50 kW demand thresholds
- Nissan Leaf is demand charge free in some electric utility service territories

No Demand Charges - Nissan Leaf	
CA	Pacific Gas & Electric
	City of Palo Alto
	Alameda Municipal Power
	Silicon Valley Power
AZ	Tucson Electric Power
OR	Eugene Water & Electric Board
	Lane Electric Co-op
TN	Middle Tennessee Electric
	Duck River Electric
	Harriman Utility Board
	Athens Utility Board
	Cookeville Electric Department
	Cleveland Utilities
	Nashville Electric Service
	EPB Chattanooga
	Lenoir City Utility Board
	Volunteer Electric Cooperative
	Murfreesboro Electric
	Sequachee Valley Electric Cooperative
	Knoxville Utility Board
	Maryville
	Fort Loudoun Electric
	Memphis Light Gas and Water Division

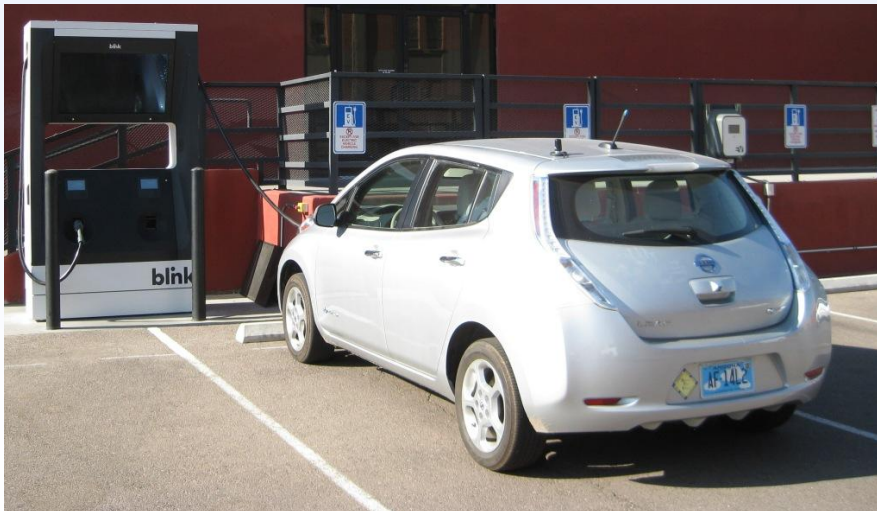
# DCFC Commercial Lessons Learned

- Especially in California, DC fast charge demand charges are significant in many utility service territories

Utility Demand Charges - Nissan Leaf		Cost/mo.
CA	Glendale Water and Power	\$ 16.00
	Hercules Municipal Utility:	\$ 377.00
	Los Angeles Department of Water and Power	\$ 700.00
	Burbank Water and Power	\$ 1,052.00
	San Diego Gas and Electric	\$ 1,061.00
	Southern California Edison	\$ 1,460.00
AZ	TRICO Electric Cooperative	\$ 180.00
	The Salt River Project	\$ 210.50
	Arizona Public Service	\$ 483.75
OR	Pacificorp	\$ 213.00
WA	Seattle City Light	\$ 61.00

# L2 and DCFC Commercial Lessons Learned

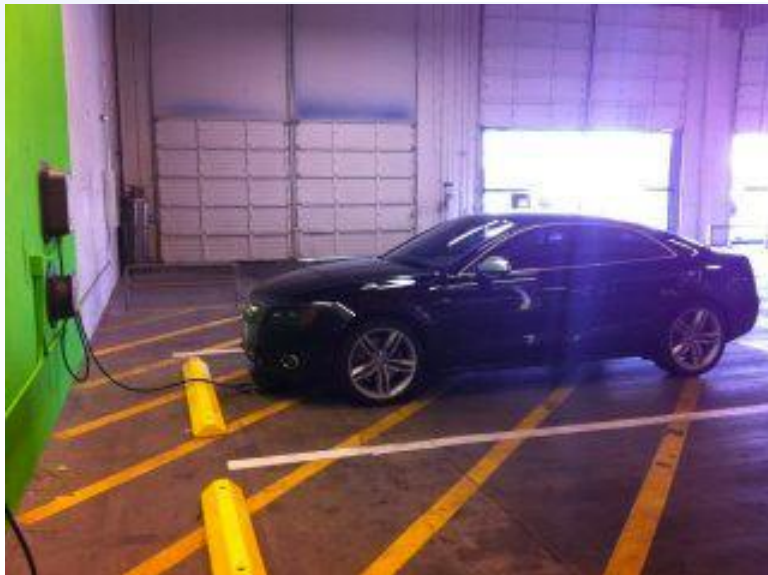
- **ADA significantly drives cost**
  - Accessible charger
  - Van accessible parking
  - Accessible electric and passage routes to facility
- **Permit fees and delays can be significant**
  - Load studies
  - Zoning reviews



# Commercial Level 2 Permits Cost

- Commercial permits range \$14 to \$821

Region	Count of Permits	Average Permit Fee	Minimum Permit Fee	Maximum Permit Fee
Arizona	72	\$228	\$35	\$542
Los Angeles	17	\$195	\$67	\$650
San Diego	17	\$361	\$44	<b>\$821</b>
Texas	47	\$150	\$37	\$775
Tennessee	159	\$71	\$19	\$216
Oregon	102	\$112	<b>\$14</b>	\$291
Washington	33	\$189	\$57	\$590



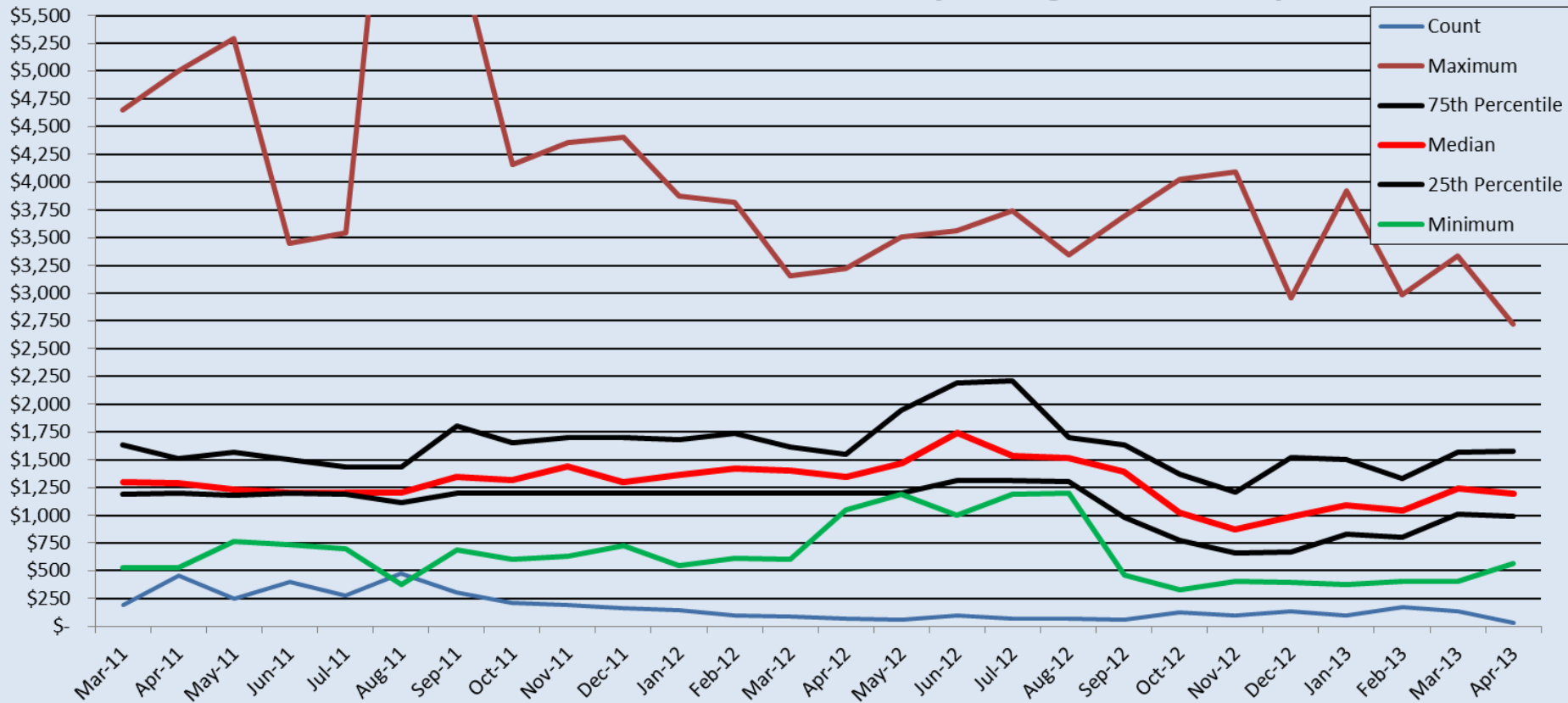
# Commerical Level 2 Installation Costs

- **Nationally, commercially sited Level 2 EVSE average between \$3,500 and \$4,500 for the installation cost**
  - **Does not include hardware or permitting costs**
- **There is much variability by region and by installation**
  - **Multiple Level 2 units at one location drive down the per EVSE average installation cost**
  - **Tennessee and Arizona have average installation costs of \$2,000 to \$2,500**
- **Costs are significantly driven by poor sitting requests**
  - **Example: mayor may want EVSE by front door of city hall, but electric service is located at back of building**
- **These numbers are preliminary**

# Residential Level 2 EVSE Installation Costs

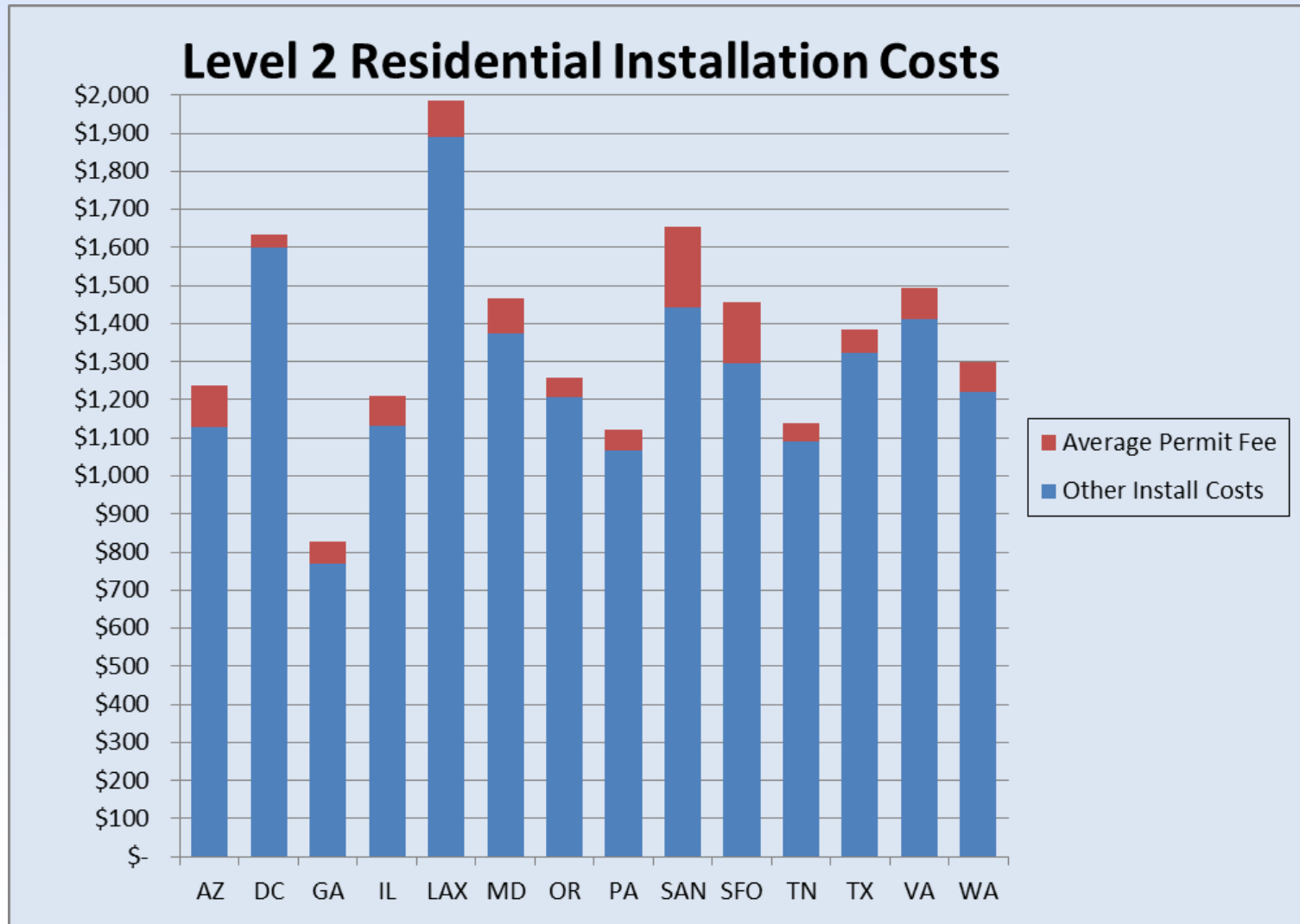
- **Max - \$8,429**
- **Count 4,466**
- **Mean \$1,414**
- **Min \$250**
- **Medium \$1,265**
- **Total installation costs, does not include EVSE hardware**

Level 2 Residential Installation Costs - All Project Regions, Monthly Data



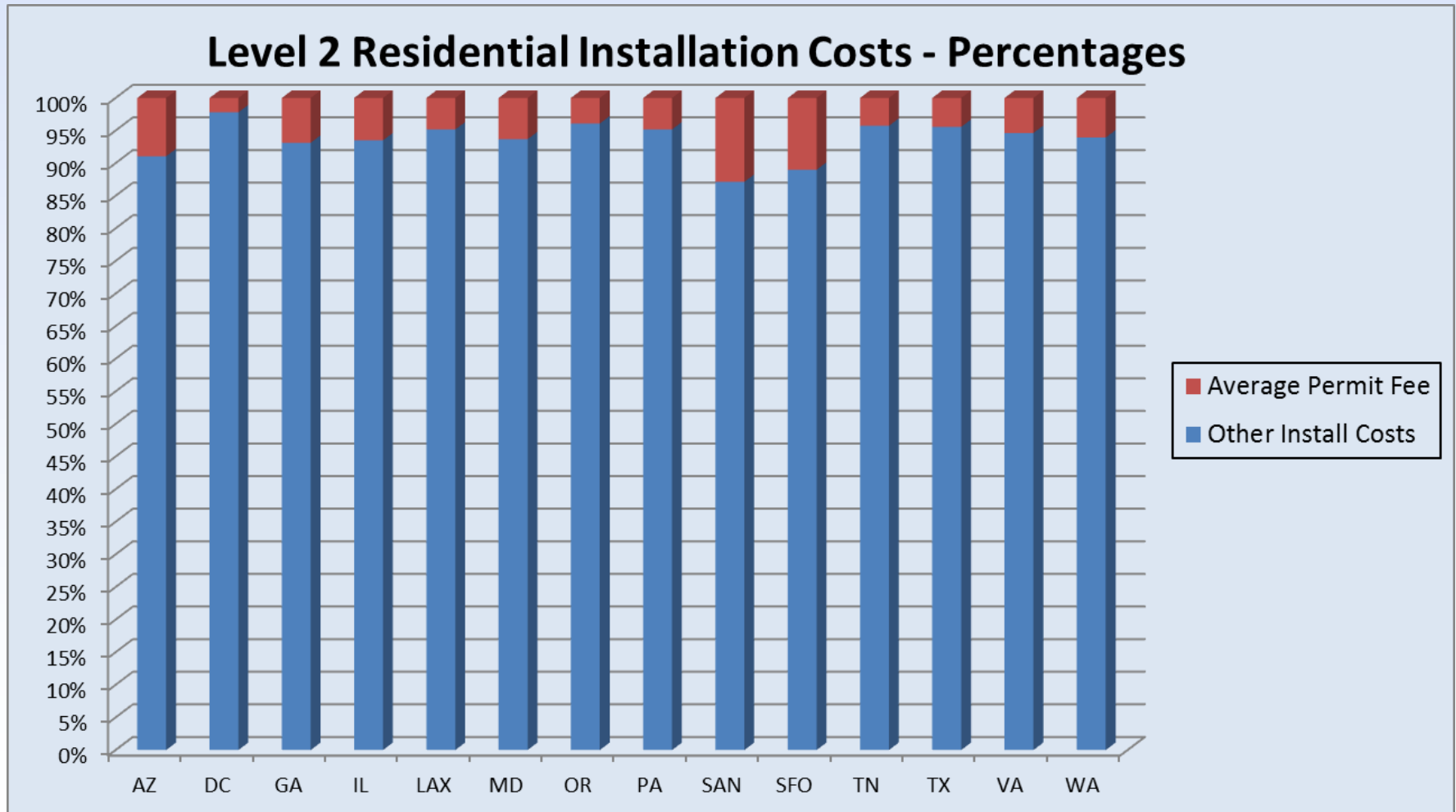
# Residential Level 2 EVSE Installation Costs

- Regional results for 4,466 units
- **Permit versus other install costs. No EVSE costs**



# Residential Level 2 EVSE Installation Costs

- Regional results for 4,466 units
- **Permit versus other install costs. No EVSE costs**



# Signage Example



# **NFPA EV Battery Emergency Response Project**

# **Best Practices for Emergency Response to Incidents Involving Electric Vehicles Battery Hazards**

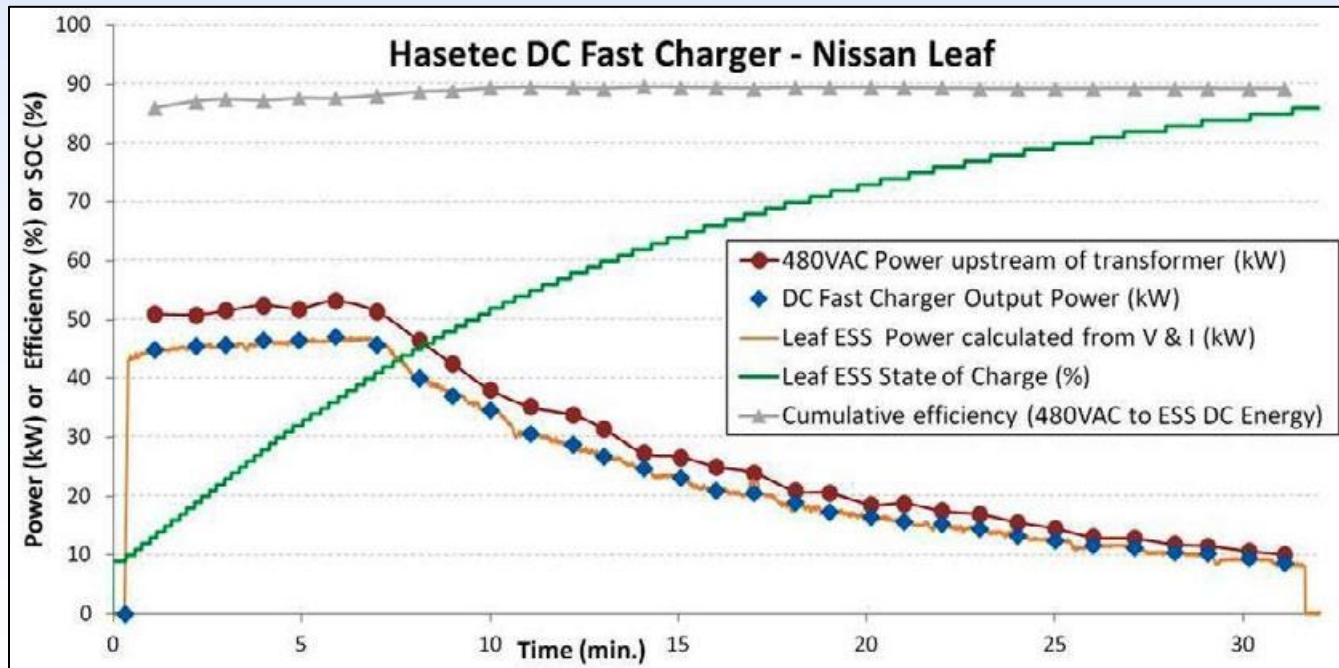
- **US DOE and DOT Funded Research**
- **PEV, EREV, BEV Battery Packs burned in simulator**
- **Report Details test methods, emergency response, and recommendations**
- **Document on NFPA and INL Websites**

<http://avt.inl.gov/energystoragetesting.shtml>

# ***EVSE Testing Activities***

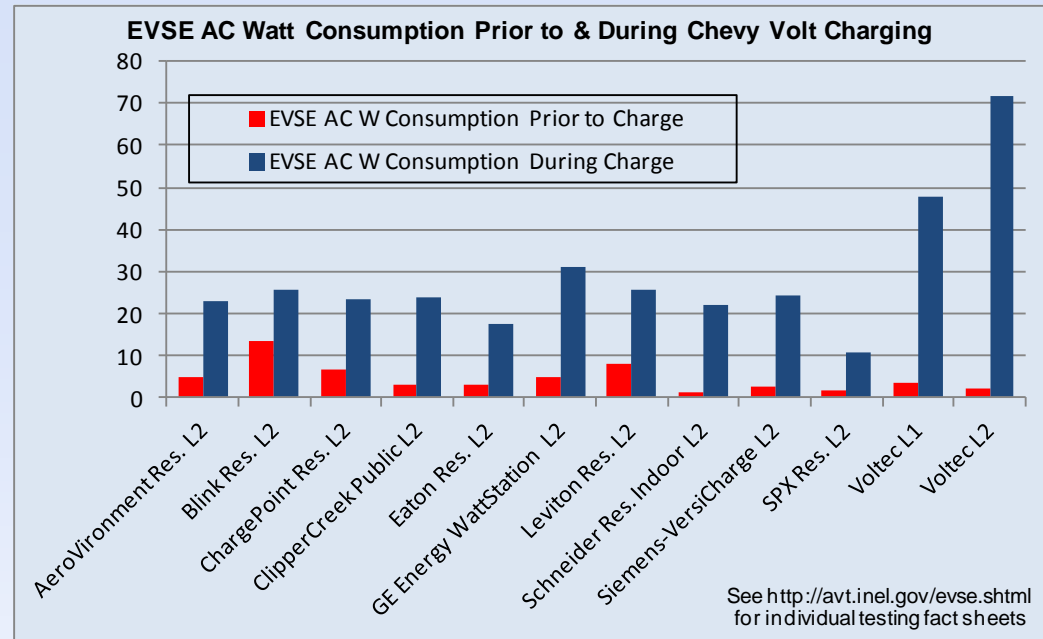
# Hasetec DC Fast Charging Nissan Leaf

- 53.1 AC kW peak grid power
- 47.1 DC kW peak charge power to Leaf energy storage system (ESS)
- 15.0 Grid AC kWh and 13.3 DC kWh delivered to Leaf ESS
- 88.7% Overall charge efficiency (480VAC to ESS DC)

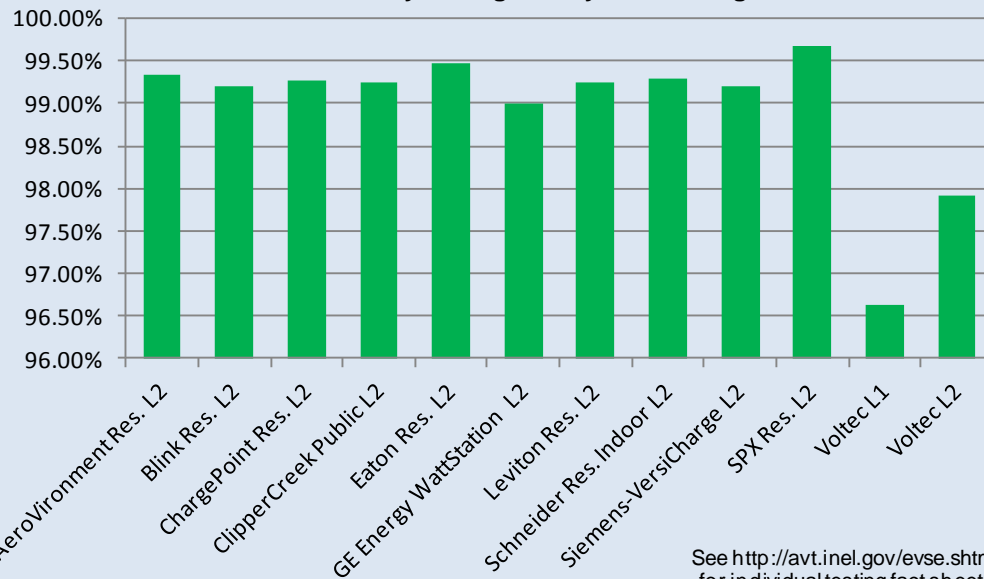


# EVSE Testing

- AC energy consumption at rest and during Volt Charging benchmarked
- Steady state charge efficiency benchmarked



**EVSE Efficiency During Steady State Charge**



- Most EVSE consume 13 W or less at rest
- Watt use tied to features
- Most EVSE under 30 W during charge
- Most EVSE 99+% efficient during steady state charge of a Volt

# INL Wireless Charging Bench Testing

**Grid Power  
480 & 240  
VAC**

**Fiberglass  
Unistrut  
Secondary Coil  
Support**

**Narda EM Field  
Meter (EHP-200)**

**Polycarbonate  
Primary Coil  
Support**

**Multi-Axis  
Positioning  
System**

**Custom LabVIEW Host  
and Data Acquisition**

**Hioki Power  
Meter 3390**

**Chroma  
AC Load**

**Chroma  
DC Load**



# INL's Wireless Power Transfer Test Results

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY | Energy Efficiency & Renewable Energy | VEHICLE TECHNOLOGIES PROGRAM

## PLUGLESS™ Level 2 EV Charging System (3.3 kW) by Evatran Group Inc.

Results from Full System Testing in a Laboratory environment

**Description / Specifications<sup>1</sup>**


System Input Voltage operating Voltage	208 to 240 VAC
Circuit Breaker Rating	30 A
Nominal gap between coils	100 mm
Rated maximum power output	3300 watts

**Parking Pad (Primary Coil system)**

Shape	Approximately Circular
Size	559 dia. x 470 long mm

**Vehicle Adapter (Secondary Coil system)**

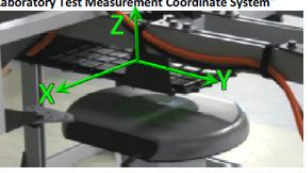
Shape	Rectangular
Size	464 long x 525 wide mm



**Measured System Parameters during Laboratory Testing**

Input Power Measurements (at 3.3 kW output, 100mm gap)	
Input Voltage	208 VAC
Input Current RMS	28 Amps RMS
Power Factor	0.65
Voltage Total Harmonic Distortion (THD)	4 %
Current Total Harmonic Distortion (THD)	112 %
Wireless Power Transfer Operation	
Operating Frequency (kHz)	19.5 kHz
DC Output Measurements (at 3.3 kW output, 100mm gap)	
Output Voltage	214 VDC
Output Current	15.4 Amps
Voltage Ripple Factor	0.75 %
Operating Temperatures at 3.3 kW output	
Parking Pad: Max observed surface temperature	51 °C
Vehicle Adapter: Max observed surface temperature	47 °C

**Laboratory Test Measurement Coordinate System<sup>2</sup>**



<sup>1</sup> Manufacturer's Specifications: [http://www.pluglesspower.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/06/PluglessL2\\_Specs.pdf](http://www.pluglesspower.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/06/PluglessL2_Specs.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> Test Coordinates System Origin: Center of the Secondary Coil at the Bottom Surface of the Enclosure

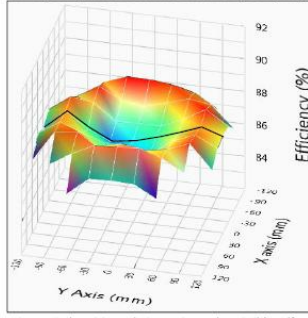
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## System Efficiency

System Efficiency  
Energy out of PLUGLESS™ Vehicle Adapter  
Energy into PLUGLESS™ Control Panel

### System Efficiency at 100mm gap for 3.3kW output Primary Coil position relative to Secondary Coil (mm)



**Primary Coil position relative to Secondary Coil (mm)<sup>2</sup>**

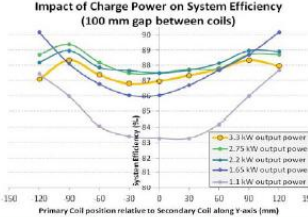
Efficiency (%)	88.8%
Efficiency (%)	87.0%
Efficiency (%)	86.1%

### 3.3 kW output with 110mm gap

**Primary Coil position relative to Secondary Coil (mm)<sup>2</sup>**

Efficiency (%)	89.2%
Efficiency (%)	88.1%
Efficiency (%)	86.2%

### Impact of Charge Power on System Efficiency (100 mm gap between coils)



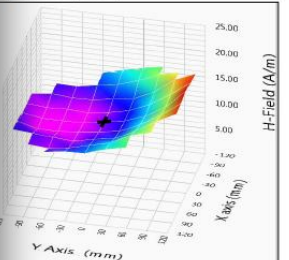
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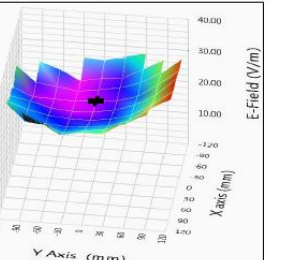
## Measured PLUGLESS™ Magnetic and Electric Field

### Magnetic and Electric fields (100mm gap, 3.3 kW output) for Primary Coil position relative to Secondary Coil

**Magnetic Field (H-field)<sup>3</sup>**



**Electric Field (E-field)<sup>3</sup>**



**EM Field Results (at 3.3 kW output with 100mm gap)**

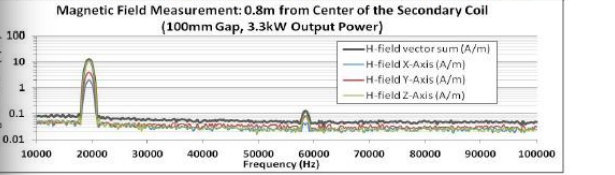
Maximum H-field (A/m)	21.9
Nominal H-field (A/m)	12.9
Maximum E-field (V/m)	35.2
Nominal E-field (V/m)	22.1

**Primary Coil position relative to Secondary Coil (mm)<sup>2</sup>**

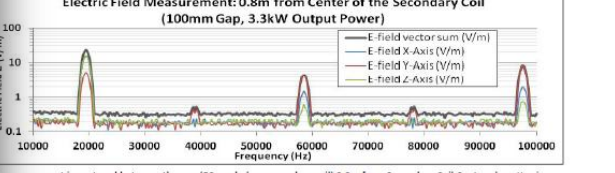
(0,120)
(0,0)
(60,120)
(0,0)

### Magnetic and Electric field Frequency Scan measurement (Primary Coil at 0,0 relative to Secondary Coil)<sup>3</sup>

**Magnetic Field Measurement: 0.8m from Center of the Secondary Coil  
(100mm Gap, 3.3kW Output Power)**



**Electric Field Measurement: 0.8m from Center of the Secondary Coil  
(100mm Gap, 3.3kW Output Power)**



Field measurement is centered between the gap (50mm below secondary coil) 0.8m from Secondary Coil Center along Y-axis

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# **Additional Vehicle and Infrastructure Projects**

# Additional Vehicle and Infrastructure Work

- Initiated I-5 corridor DCFC study
- Six Leaf DCFC and L2 charging study on battery life
  - Two vehicles driven on road and L2 charged
  - Two driven identical routes DCFC charged
  - One L2 and one DCFC in battery lab
- INL initiated 500 New York EVSE data collection with NYSERDA, NYPA, Port Authority of NY/NJ, and Energetics
- 30 EVSE and 10 vehicle conductive interoperability testing with SAE scheduled for January
- INL receiving data from six NYC Nissan Leaf taxis, six Level 2 EVSE, three DCFCs, and Taxi & Limo Commission
- If I only had another 30 minutes I could have 100 slides....



# Acknowledgement

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## More Information & Sources

- **Advanced Vehicle Testing Activity**
  - <http://avt.inl.gov>
- **Lessons Learned – What are the early experience in using DC Fast Chargers**
  - <http://www.theevproject.com/cms-assets/documents/126447-30174.dcfc-initexp.pdf>
- **GITT 2013 (6/19/13) - EV Project and Charging Infrastructure Update**
  - [http://avt.inel.gov/pdf/prog\\_info/GITTJune2013.pdf](http://avt.inel.gov/pdf/prog_info/GITTJune2013.pdf)